

but to the ordinary onlooker he is but playing a harmless game of innocent checkers or dominoes. He will be but tenderly caring for a young Hawaiian child in a fatherly fashion, apparently, while his real purpose is known alone to the child's mother. He does not want more than 144 cubic feet of surface to live in, nor more than 10 cents a day to live on, while in these islands, and at the end of three years he is generally ready to go back to China, the only place he ever really calls "home."

THE BOERS AND THE ZULUS.

Mr. D. H. Schmull, Hawaiian Consul at Amsterdam, has sent us a long communication in correction of a statement which appeared under the head of Foreign News in our issue of 15th July. He recites the history of the South African (Transvaal) Republic from an anti-English point of view, and then goes on to quote the following from the article referred to: "So far as Holland is concerned, the friendliness of Germany for the Boers is believed to bode the contingent absorption of little Holland into the big German Empire, this belief being strengthened by the fact that the direct heir to the throne in the male line is believed to be dying." To this Mr. Schmull replies: "The policy of the great Bismarck never has been to annex Holland, for Bismarck has too much intelligence. And this not alone because the people of Holland would not be annexed and would fight for their independence, even against all the nations of the world, and would show that the Dutchmen of to-day are the sons of the Dutchmen of two hundred years ago, but also because Holland being the second colonial power in the world would bring too much to Germany by the annexation, and that Russia, England and France would never allow. * * * In the struggle for interest in South Africa Holland and Germany go together against England, and the time has now arrived for Old England to see that not the whole globe is made for the English. If Holland and Germany had been together after the foundation of New Amsterdam (now New York), which was established by the Hollanders, it is not the English language that would be spoken in America, but the Dutch-German language. What the Dutch and German race have thus lost in America they would maintain in South Africa. The Prince of Orange is dead, but the Queen has been constituted Regent in the event of the King's death during the minority of the Princess Wilhelmina. There is, therefore, no fear of the absorption of Holland, and it is much better for the German nation to have Holland as a good neighbor than (if it were possible) as an annexed people with a large feeling for freedom."

Mr. Schmull then quotes the following from the same article:—"These African Dutchmen want to make a son of Cetawayo King of Zululand, England is believed to wish otherwise and Holland, parent country of the Boers apparently sides with England." The Consul prefaces his remarks on this with a history of the dealings of the Boers with the Zulus since 1838. Then after describing the conflict between Cetawayo and the English resulting in the capture of the former and the division of Zululand under a number of petty chiefs with an English resident to look after them, he gives us his version of the recent events in that region as follows:—"In a short time the chiefs began to fight against one another and the Resident having no influence the English brought back Cetawayo and made him king again. Having ascended the throne he found the other chiefs would not recognize him and a new war began against him, carried on until he died (by poison it is said.) Murders and disorders continued and England had no influence to re-establish peace; but 150 African Boers went to Zululand with the purpose of putting an end to the strife and crowned Dinirulu the son of Cetawayo, King of the Zulus, with the consent of all the Zulu chiefs. Some days after Usibepu the new king's uncle rebelled (incited it is said by English influence,) but with the aid of the 150 Dutch African Boers, he and his people were beaten and peace is again established in Zululand. What

England could not or would not do in many years 150 Boers have done in one month. For the second time the Boers are now the protectors of Zululand by the voice of the people and by the right of war, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the peace of South Africa, that England will recognize this accomplished fact."

We regret to have had to curtail our enthusiastic correspondent's letter." The Transvaal Republic and Zululand are to the people of these Islands such distant objects that they do not loom so large to them as to our worthy Consul of Amsterdam, who himself has, we understand, resided for a long time in South Africa. We are glad to add that Mr. Schmull is as enthusiastic in defence of the people of this country when he sees them aspersed as he is in that of his old friends the Boers.

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Bishop Burden estimates the number of Protestant Christians in China at 60,000. This is the result of some thirty years' work, and the Bishop thinks it is not discouraging. "It is true," he says, "that 20,000 communicants and 60,000 Christian adherents are, after all, but a small proportion of 300,000,000; but considering the nature of the field and the small number of workers (there is not one effective missionary to a million of the population), the ratio of progress during the last thirty years is sufficient to encourage those who believe in religious work at all." This may be readily granted, but at the same time it must be admitted that the progress made has been slow, and it is of interest to consider what are the causes of this. Dr. Graves of Canton, in a paper published in the last number of the *Chinese Recorder*, entitled, "On some avoidable hindrances to the progress of the Gospel," points out a few of these. Having referred to those hindrances which relate to the missionary's fitness and preparation for the work, he goes on to consider those which concern the relation of the missionary to the work itself. First amongst these he mentions a want of adaption to their environment, and while not advocating that the foreign missionary should live altogether in Chinese style, he nevertheless says, "We may, by our style of living or dress, injure our influence as Christian teachers. Our simplest style of living seems like luxury to the Chinese, our smallest salaries like large fortunes to the poor around us. How difficult it is for us to make the impression that we are weaned from worldliness and self-indulgence." In this respect the Roman Catholic priests are much more thorough-going than the Protestants. They do live like Chinese when they are in the interior, and have to meet all their personal expenses out of an allowance of some ten or twelve dollars a month. Living in this way naturally brings them into much closer communion with the people, and, *prima facie*, enables them to exercise a closer influence over their flocks than the Protestant missionary, who though living amongst the people, does not make himself one of them. But while the Roman Catholic propagandists thus cheerfully accept poverty for themselves, they are incessant in their attempts to secure official recognition and importance as representatives of the church, and frequently assume the right to interfere between native Christians and the authorities. Some Protestants also err in the same direction, but to nothing like the same extent. The tendency is, however, mentioned by Dr. Graves amongst the "avoidable hindrances." He deprecates the giving of too much help to the native converts, and goes on to say:—"Too much help is sometimes given in law suits. It is notorious that the Roman Catholic priests seek to gain influence in this way. Rome everywhere seeks to establish an *imperium in imperio*, and such help is in perfect keeping with the genius of the institutions. But I maintain that it is unscriptural and contrary to the genius of Protestantism." Interference of this kind on the part of a missionary is, he says, annoying to the constituted authorities of the land, but he adds, with reason, "Of course we may try to be peace-makers

and by moral means seek to dissuade men from wrong-doing." We have it, on the authority of our author, that instances have not been few of Chinese desiring to make a profession of Christianity merely because they hope to have the powerful influence of foreigners on their side in some litigation; whole villages have offered to turn Christians in this way; and he says he is fully persuaded that any help or countenance given to lawsuits among the native Christians will in the end prove a hindrance to the progress of the gospel. We cannot follow Dr. Graves through all the details of his interesting paper, but the points above referred to are of general interest not only as affecting missionary work, but also the political relations of the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers. Appeals are constantly being made to the Consuls and Ministers in relation to the missionary difficulties in out-of-the-way places in the interior. Some of these difficulties, it may be, have their inception, or are aggravated by, the missionaries pursuing their course which Dr. Graves rightly condemns in the extracts we have above given.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

BURNS.

The following by Dr. R. T. Morris is reported in the *Medical Record*: Burns of the first degree, in which the skin is hyperemic but is not destroyed at all, are usually of not much importance, but the stinging, burning pain always calls for relief, and this may be promptly and relieved by the following method: Tear any convenient soft fabric into strips a couple of inches wide, and spread them thickly with a mixture of carbonate of lead and vaseline in equal parts. 2. After the strips of painted cloth have been applied smoothly over the burned surface cover the whole with a piece of gutta-percha tissue or oiled silk. 3. Cause a free movement of the bowels. If the carbonate of lead is mixed with vaseline there is no danger of absorption, but if any animal or vegetable oil is used, there might be some risk in applying this dressing. I have, however, used ordinary white paint on several occasions without getting any symptoms of lead poisoning. The gutta-percha tissue prevents the dressing from drying, and adds an element of neatness which is quite important. In burns of the second degree, where the cuticle is destroyed, the antiseptic method of wound treatment comes into play, and the proper management of these cases will insure the most pleasing results. If a small portion of the body has been burned, as, for instance, the forearm and hand, the plan to be carried out would be as follows: 1. Anesthetize the patient. 2. Pull off all the cuticle which is loose, and all that has been raised in blebs and vesicles. 3. Lay the arm on a towel which has been wrung out in bichloride or mercury solution (1 to 2000), and carry a rubber blanket underneath all; arrange the rubber blanket in such a way that irrigating fluids shall run into a pail placed for their reception. 4. Scrub the burned area and its vicinity very thoroughly with a soft brush, and at the same time bathe the parts copiously with with bichloride of mercury solution (1 to 2000) or with a solution of salicylic and boracic acids in the proportion of one grain of the former and six grains of the latter to the fluid ounce of water. 5. Cover the burned surface evenly with strips of protective oiled silk which have been stored in an antiseptic solution. 6. Sprinkle iodoform along the margins of the strips of protective. 7. Place several layers of carbolized or sublimated gauze over the protective and cover still further with a thick wadding of borated cotton placed between layers of antiseptic gauze. 8. Apply snugly a carbolized roller bandage. 9. Keep the bowels open. 10. Quiet constitutional disturbance with bromide of potassium and chloral hydrate. The dressing should not be disturbed until the eighth day, and when it is removed it will be found that everything is completely healed, and no further treatment is necessary. Of course the brush which we use has been washed in an antiseptic solution, and the surgeon's hands must be most carefully prepared before he touches the case.

Big gilt darning needles and big gilt pins are the latest fancies for bonnet and hat decorations. After this a man wont throw himself down so promiscuously on the bed where his wife's hat is sweetly reposing.

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Friday, April 4 Tuesday, May 27

Tuesday, April 15 Friday, June 6

Friday, April 25 Tuesday, June 17

Tuesday, May 6 Friday, June 27

Friday, May 16

Returning, Touching at Maalaea

Friday, April 11 Tuesday, June 3

Tuesday, April 22 Friday, June 13

Friday, May 2 Tuesday, June 24

Tuesday, May 13 Friday, July 4

Friday, May 23

ARRIVING AT HONOLULU AT 5 P. M.

On the out trip, will touch only at the following

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Steamer Iwalani,

CAMERON, Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday, at

5 P. M.

For Nawiliwili, Koloa, Waimea and Elele, Kauai.

Returning, leaves Nawiliwili every Saturday

evening.

Steamer Jas. Makee,

FREEMAN, Commander

Leaves Honolulu Every Thursday at

3 P. M.

For Kapaa and Kilauea. Returning leaves Kauai

every Tuesday at 4 P. M. and touching at Waianae

both ways.

Steamer C. R. Bishop

DAVIS, Commander.

Leaves Honolulu Every Tuesday at

4 P. M.

For Kukuhaele, Honokaa and Paauhau. Return

ing arrives at Honolulu every Saturday morning.

Oct 1 83-w

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